



**DIVISION OF
FOSTER CARE REVIEW
FY22 ANNUAL REPORT**



South Carolina Department of
**CHILDREN'S
ADVOCACY**
Advocacy. Accountability. Service.





FOSTER CARE REVIEW DIVISION

FY 2022 OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

Message from the Director	4
FY2022 Overview	6
FCRD Organizational Structure	8

FOSTER CARE REVIEW IN FY2022

Individual Children Reviewed	9
Board Recommendations	15
Areas of Concern	18
Reviews Not Timely	20

SOUTH CAROLINA HEART GALLERY

Heart Gallery	21
---------------	----

STATE BOARD

Meet the People	22
State Board Recommendations	24

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTIONS

Volunteering and Engagement	25
-----------------------------	----

APPENDICES

Individual Children Reviewed	26
Board Recommendations	28
Areas of Concern	29
Areas of Concern by County	30

FOSTER CARE REVIEW DIVISION

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

Lindsey Taylor



I am pleased to present the FY2022 Annual Report from the South Carolina Division of Foster Care Review (FCRD).

As you will read, the Foster Care Review Boards reviewed 3404 individual children in foster care in an effort to advocate for permanency and to promote safety and wellbeing. Board members met throughout the state to hear from DSS case managers, parents, family members, children, and Guardians ad Litem regarding efforts and barriers toward permanency.

In addition, FY2022 was a year of significant change and transition for the Division including changes to data presented, and the timeframe covered by this year's Annual Report.

Historically, the annual report has included data from a calendar year and was published at the end of the following calendar year which minimized the relevance of the data presented.

Moving forward, we will report by fiscal year, which is a change that our parent agency, the Department of Children's Advocacy, made as well.

I started in my role as Division Director in January 2022 after this position was vacant for 8 months. Upon my arrival I quickly saw that the staff of FCRD were passionate advocates who felt very strongly about the work to which they committed in the arena of promoting permanency for children in foster care, but they were frustrated by what they saw as a decline in the relevance and impact of their work. This sentiment was echoed by Foster Care Review Board members.

During the first few months several staff left for new opportunities, but the remaining staff stepped up as a team and took on additional responsibilities to make sure that the Division was still able to perform their statutorily mandated duties of making certain that children in foster care in South Carolina receive regular case reviews designed to hasten their path to permanency.

One of my first tasks was to review an efficiency study that was conducted by the Office of Inspector General at the request of State Child Advocate and DCA Director Amanda Whittle, conduct an assessment of staff morale, internal processes and procedures, staff and board member knowledge and understanding of new child welfare statute, practice, and DSS policy. I found that there were a number of gaps, through no fault of the staff, that needed to be addressed.

First, staff morale was not in a good place. They did not feel like they were appreciated or compensated as valued employees, that their opinions weren't valued, and that relationships with DSS and other child welfare partners had suffered in recent years due to COVID-19 and other factors.

With the support of our agency director, Director Whittle, I was able to request temporary salary adjustments for all staff who had been assigned additional duties as a result of the vacancies. Additionally, I worked with HR Shared Services to conduct a salary assessment and determine that there were several staff who were not being paid equitably compared to their peers who had similar, or less, experience than they did. Equity increase requests were submitted and granted to ensure equity across the division for these deserving individuals.

We quickly instituted weekly staff huddles to improve communication and give them a forum to provide feedback and input into upcoming programmatic changes. We also began work on developing a set of core team values to be implemented across the division to ensure clear expectations were set and that everyone had the same understanding of what those expectations were. I also began work to improve our communication with DSS and was able to leverage professional connections to get resources, updated policy, and training for staff and board members on many of the changes that have occurred in the child welfare field over the last several years.

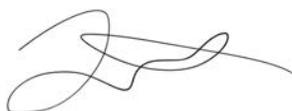
In addition to the above-noted frustrations, there was a resounding consensus that internal processes at the Division were tedious and redundant which was compounded by an aging database named CASPER that slowed work down on a daily basis. Fortunately, Director Whittle had identified the database as an issue that required significant attention and, prior to my arrival, she requested funding from the legislature to fund the development of a new case management system that would streamline processes, function more efficiently, and allow the division to move to paperless record-keeping. We were able to begin work with a vendor on this project almost immediately. The urgency of this need was highlighted by the fact that CASPER wasn't functional for the first three weeks I was in my position.

This year was also highlighted by the addition of three new State Board members. These new members added a revived energy and interest in moving the work forward.

In addition to the attention given to Foster Care Review Board, it was crucial that the South Carolina Heart Gallery be given attention. The SCHG felt the impact of COVID-19 and restrictions on in person contact much more strongly than FCRB resulting in work almost stopping for a period of time. During the second half of FY22 we were able to hold the first group photo shoots since 2019 and more than doubled the number of children featured on the SCHG website.

While this year has been a time of a lot of change, not all of it comfortable, the Division has made great strides in its mission of providing external accountability for the foster care children and advocating on behalf of children in care and I can't wait to see what we are able to accomplish next year!

Respectfully submitted,



LINDSEY TAYLOR
*Director, Foster Care Review Division,
SC Department of Children's Advocacy*

FOSTER CARE REVIEW DIVISION

FY 2022 OVERVIEW

The South Carolina foster care review system was created in 1974 to advocate on behalf of children in foster care and to encourage progress toward permanent placements. It accomplishes this mission by reviewing the case progress of every child in foster care and using that information in advocacy efforts.

Multiple stakeholders cooperate to complete these reviews: local review boards across the state, professional staff in the Foster Care Review Division (FCRD), and other government agencies. Local boards, composed of volunteer reviewers appointed by the Governor's Office, meet regularly to discuss case progress for all children in foster care. After having been in foster care for at least four months, children are reviewed every six months for the duration of the child's stay in the custody of the South Carolina Department of Social Services (DSS). Reviewers make recommendations to encourage progress toward permanent placement for individual children and also identify systemic barriers to permanency affecting South Carolina's child-serving agencies. In addition to participating in review meetings, the members of the State Board make a set of more comprehensive annual recommendations, advised by FCRD staff.

The Foster Care Review Division (FCRD) coordinates the activities of volunteer board members and directly collaborates with other child-serving agencies. In 2019, the division was reorganized within the new Department of Children's Advocacy (DCA). FCRD experienced numerous changes in FY2022, including the hire of a new FCRD director, Lindsey Taylor, as well as additional staff, and a renewed State Board.

Many of these changes followed from results of an efficiency study requested by DCA Director Amanda Whittle. The Office of Inspector General provided suggestions to improve work processes, workloads, and primary outcomes. Key **recommendations** included:

Replace the CASPER database system.

In September 2021, the FCRD received approval for funding for a new, comprehensive case management system. Development of the new system began in 2022. When completed, this system will enhance the efficacy of reviews, improve morale and efficiency, and permit thorough analysis of data for quality improvement efforts.

Move to a paperless process.

The updated case management system will allow a full transition toward paperless record-keeping.



Develop a new system of accountability for areas of concern.

The new case management system will provide enhanced capabilities for tracking and monitoring barriers to permanency identified during reviews. By doing so, FCRD can relay information about the SC foster care system to DSS and other child-serving partner agencies in South Carolina.

Update statutes for consistency between FCRD and DCA, as well as statutory standards among FCRD, the Guardian ad Litem (GAL) program, and DSS.

Assessment of policies and procedures will be completed by the end of FY2023, coinciding with the implementation of the new case management system.

Improve communication between FCRD, GAL, DSS, the judicial system, and various other partners.

FCRD has strengthened its collaborative relationships with DSS by ensuring FCRD understand current DSS policies and educating DSS staff on FCRD's mission, values, and statutory requirements.

Identify more efficient ways to fill board and staff vacancies.

Vacancies at the state and local board level continued through FY2022. FCRD is developing a comprehensive communications plan to ensure that local legislative delegations are aware of the vacancies and the affect vacancies have on the foster care review system. Volunteer board members have expressed interest in having greater involvement in the process of recruiting new board members.

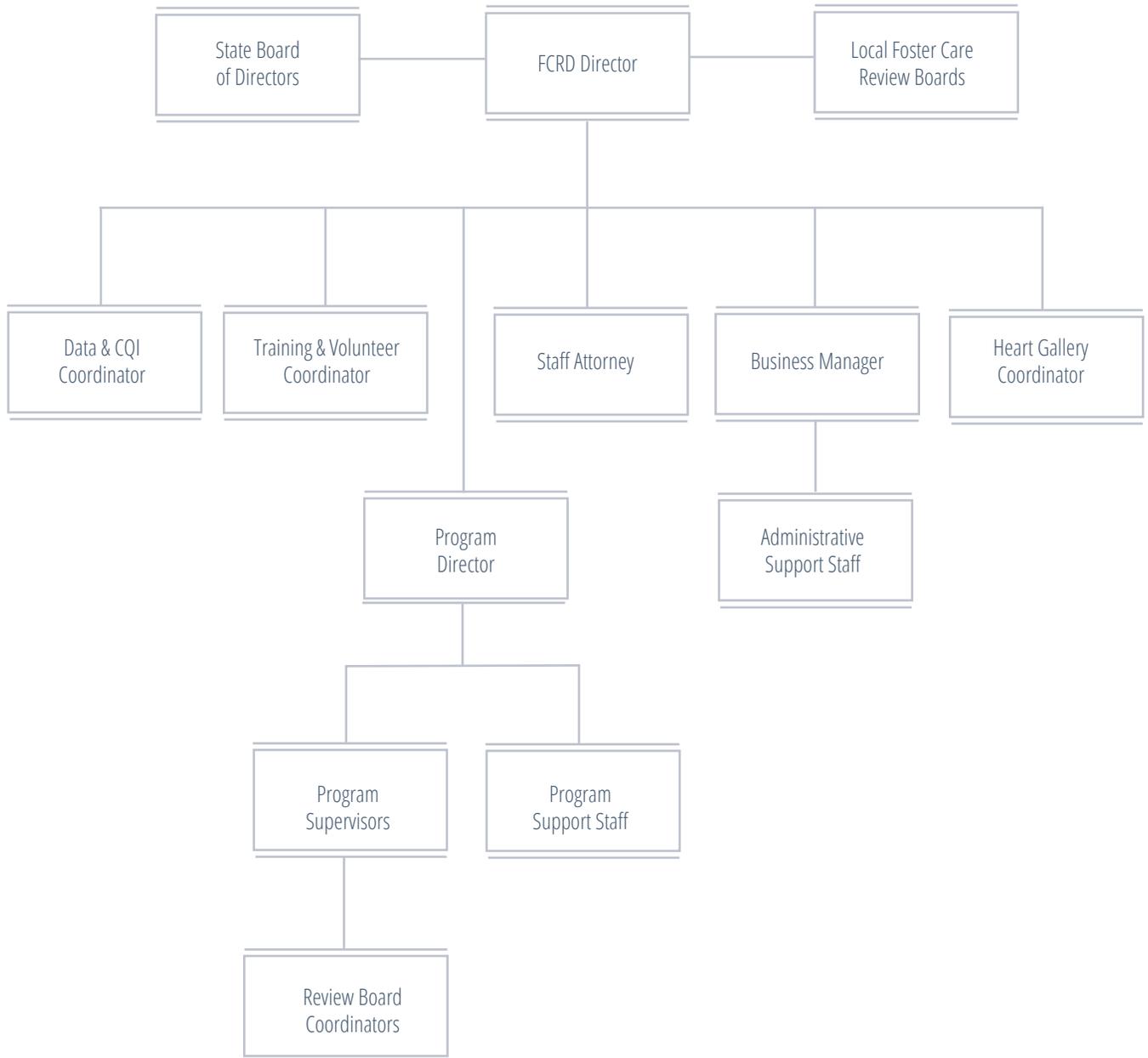
To address staff shortages, leadership conducted a compensation assessment and successfully requested equity pay increases for affected staff. FCRD also reactivated their internal Activities Committee to hold team-building events designed to build morale and encourage a positive work environment.

Use statutory names for Foster Care Review Division (FCRD) and Foster Care Review Board (FCRB).

Agency and division leadership and staff have begun clearly defining and consistently communicating the difference between the Foster Care Review Board (FCRB) and the Division of Review of Foster Care Children, or Foster Care Review Division (FCRD).

FOSTER CARE REVIEW DIVISION

ORGANIZATIONAL
STRUCTURE



FOSTER CARE REVIEW DIVISION

INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN REVIEWED

OVERVIEW OF CHILDREN'S CHARACTERISTICS

In FY2022, FCRB reviewed 3404 individual children in foster care. These children ranged from 4 months to 18 years old, with an average age of 9.3 years. Girls and boys and children of various racial backgrounds are involved in the South Carolina foster care system. In this section, we share further information about the characteristics and demographics of children reviewed by FCRB in FY2022. It is important to note that children are not reviewed until they have been in foster care for four months so this does not represent all children who spent any time in foster care during this time period.

Gender

More boys than girls were reviewed in FY2022. This gender gap is consistent with longer-term trends in there being a slight overrepresentation of boys in South Carolina's foster care system. This contrasts with the state's general population, which is 51.3% female.

<i>Race</i>	<i>In Foster Care</i>	<i>General Population</i>
White	1726 (50.7%)	63.5%
Black	1099 (32.3%)	26.3%
Bi-Racial	404 (11.9%)	2.2%
Hispanic/Latinx	129 (3.8%)	6.6%
Missing data	23 (0.7%)	N/A
Other	19 (0.6%)	0.1%
American Indian	3 (0.1%)	0.6%
Asian-American	1 (<0.1%)	2%

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Age at Most Recent Review (SD)</i>
Female	9.7 years (5.6)
Male	9.0 years (5.5)

Gender

Female	1608 (47.2%)
Male	1790 (52.6%)
Missing data	6 (0.2%)

Race

Most children reviewed in FY2022—a little less than three-quarters—were identified as Bi-Racial, Black, or White. Relative to the proportion in the entire population of South Carolina, White children (about 69% of all South Carolinians are White) and Hispanic/Latinx children (about 6.4%) entered foster care at a much lower frequency. In contrast, Black children (about 27% of all South Carolinians are Black) and Bi-Racial children (about 2%) were greatly overrepresented in South Carolina's foster care system. This finding aligns with long-understood patterns of children being placed in foster care at different rates based on race/ethnicity.

Age and Gender

The age of a foster child can have a significant impact on their path through the foster care system to a permanent placement. Because children are reviewed multiple times each year, our analysis of age is based on their age, in years, at the most recent review. In FY2022, girls reviewed by FCRB were, on average, a little more than half a year older than boys. Age differences among foster children across genders may also correspond with gender differences in permanency outcomes.

Age and Race

As with gender, age differences across racial groups may contribute to racial differences in how children leave foster care. Bi-Racial and White children in South Carolina's foster care system tended to be relatively younger than Black and Hispanic/Latinx children.

Due to the relatively small group size of children identified as American Indian and Asian-American, comparisons between these children and children of other backgrounds may not be meaningful. Regardless, it is still important to be responsive and diligent on behalf of all foster children in the state.

<i>Race</i>	<i>Age at Most Recent Review (SD)</i>
American Indian	4.8 years (1.1)
Asian-American	13.7 years (NA)
Bi-Racial	8.0 years (5.4)
Black	9.9 (5.5)
Hispanic/LatinX	11.5 (5.1)
White	9.1 (5.6)
Other	0.5 (5.4)
Missing data	23 (0.7%)

AGE ENTERED FOSTER CARE

The age that a child enters foster care often has an impact on their path to a permanent home, as well as important outcomes later in life. Generally, the younger a child is when they enter foster care, the more likely that child is to achieve a permanent placement in a timely manner.

The average age of all children when they entered foster care was about seven and a half years old. About two-thirds of these children were between two and twelve years old. The youngest children who are brought into foster care do so as newborns. The oldest child was about 17 and half years old when they entered foster care.

In FY 2022, girls reviewed by FCRB on average were a little more than half a year older than boys. Such age differences among foster children across genders may correspond with gender differences in the path to permanent homes.

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Average Age Entering FC (SD)</i>
Female	7.7 years (5.5)
Male	7.1 years (5.3)

<i>Race</i>	<i>Average Age Entering (SD)</i>
American Indian	4.8 years (1.1)
Asian-American	13.7 years (NA)
Bi-Racial	8.0 years (5.4)
Black	9.9 (5.5)
Hispanic/Latino(a)	11.5 (5.1)
White	9.1 (5.6)
Other	0.5 (5.4)
Missing data	23 (0.7%)

Age Entering Foster Care and Race

Bi-Racial children in foster care tended to be younger when first entering foster care. In contrast, Hispanic/Latinx children were about three years older on average. Black and White children tended to be closer to the average age of all foster children when they entered care, between 7 and 8 years old. (More information on race and gender on age entering foster care is in the Appendix.)

Except among Bi-Racial children, girls tended to be older than boys when first entering foster care. Again, this gender difference may be related to the overall age difference between boys and girls. Notably, Hispanic/Latina girls were almost twice as old as Bi-Racial girls when they entered foster care.





CHILDREN REVIEWED BY FOSTER CARE REVIEW BOARD

Coordinating FCRB meetings is a primary responsibility of FCRD staff each year to meet federal and state requirements aimed at monitoring the foster care system. This process is one of numerous oversight mechanisms designed to prevent children from languishing in the child welfare system longer than necessary.

Looking closely at the total number of FCRB meetings experienced by children can help us understand how they are able to encourage case progression. On average, children reviewed by FCRB in FY2022 had been reviewed a little more than three meetings during their stay in foster care. The minimum count—and ideal number—of review meetings is one. About two-thirds of children had been reviewed six times or fewer. The individual child who has had the greatest number of reviews has had their case reviewed 29 times.

Review Meetings and Gender

In FY2022, the average number of FCRB reviews that have been held per child was identical across gender groups.

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Count of Review Meetings (SD)</i>
Female	3.1 years (3.1)
Male	3.1 years (3.1)

Review Meetings and Race

Across racial groups, most foster children averaged around three meetings. However, a larger inequity emerges between Black and White foster children, who differed by almost half a meeting on average, as well as between American Indian and Asian-American children and all other children.

In the case of American Indian and Asian-American children, it may be that the relative rarity of these children in the South Carolina foster care system coincides with biases in case management, legal hurdles, data management issues, and additional factors. Stated differently, because of the infrequency of their entry into the SC foster care system, different processes may influence the course of foster care for these groups. These differences are important to bear in mind; all three American Indian children reviewed

by FCRB had experienced six review meetings, twice as many as the average number of reviews for all children. (See Appendix for further data.)

<i>Race</i>	<i>Count of Review Meetings (SD)</i>
American Indian	6 (0.0)
Asian-American	7 (NA)
Bi-Racial	3.2 (3.2)
Black	3.4 (3.4)
Hispanic/Latino(a)	3.0 (2.9)
White	2.9 (2.9)
Other	2.9 (2.0)



DURATION OF STAY IN FOSTER CARE

Briefer durations of stay in foster care are associated with better outcomes for children. Due to the statutorily mandated frequency of cases being reviewed by FCRB, the count of meetings held for a child and their duration of stay in months are highly correlated (i.e., in FY2022, $r = 0.9$, $p < .01$).

Among children reviewed by FCRB, the average duration of stay in foster care was 22.4 months (slightly less than 2 years). Children’s time in foster care ranged from 4 months—the minimum time based on the division’s process for reviewing children’s cases—to 177 months (slightly less than 15 years). About two-thirds of children had been in foster care between four and 42 months.

First Five Years in Foster Care

Generally, most children tend to be in foster care for short periods, which is the goal since out of home placements are intended to be temporary. A little more than a third of children reviewed were in their first year of foster care. A little less than two-thirds had stays shorter than 2 years. However, more than one in ten children have been in foster care for more than four years. Further information about this gender difference is available in the Appendix.

Five Five Years in FC

0 - 11.9 Mo. (First Year)	37.4%
12.0 - 23.9 Mo. (Second Year)	25.05
24.0 - 35.9 Mo. (Third Year)	14.7%
36.0 - 47.9 Mo. (Fourth Year)	8.1%
48.0+ Mo. (Fifth Year)	14.9%

Race	Duration of Stay in Months (SD)
American Indian	41.7 (0.0)
Asian-American	47.4 (NA)
Bi-Racial	23.0 (20.6)
Black	24.3 (22.2)
Hispanic/Latino(a)	22.7 (19.9)
White	21.2 (19.6)
Other	22.0 (13.9)

Race and Duration of Stay in Foster Care

Duration of stay also differs slightly across racial groups. On average, Black children spent about three months longer in foster care than White children. Additionally, for the few American Indian and Asian-American reviewed, duration of stay was nearly two years longer. (More detailed information about duration of stay grouped, by the first five years of foster care and by the “15/22” rule, is available in the Appendices.)



Race and Gender on Duration of Stay in Foster Care

Additionally, differences in average duration of stay, across both gender and race subpopulations, indicate noticeably higher-than-expected time in foster care for Latina girls (24.3 months on average compared to an expected 22.7 months among all Latinx children). Smaller overrepresentations were also observed for Bi-Racial, Black, and White boys. (More detailed information about duration of stay is available in the Appendix.)

The "15/22 Rule"

Another important way of thinking about duration of stay in foster care concerns what is known as the "15/22 rule," a provision of the Adoption and Safe Families Act. This legislation mandates that states file a petition to terminate parental rights (TPR) when a child has been in foster care for 15 of the previous 22 months, except for compelling reasons why the parent should retain their rights. Overall, more than half of the children reviewed by FCRB in FY2022 had been in foster care for longer than 15 months.

Regarding estimates at who qualifies for the "15/22 rule," compared to girls, more boys had stays longer than 15 months. Further, boys were disproportionately represented in the 15+ month stay range relative to their presence in the overall foster care population. Although not every child with a stay longer than 15 months has met the "15/22 rule," most had.

<i>Duration in FC</i>	<i>Children</i>
FC Stay < 15 Mo.	1522 (44.7%)
FC Stay 15+ Mo.	1882 (55.3%)

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Duration in FC</i>	
	<i>FC Stay < 15 Mo.</i>	<i>FC Stay 15+ Mo.</i>
Female	739 (45.4%)	878 (54.6%)
Male	787 (44.0%)	1003 (56.0%)

FOSTER CARE REVIEW DIVISION

BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

TOTAL RECOMMENDATIONS

In FY2022, FCRB members made 3014 total recommendations regarding permanency plans for children in foster care. These recommendations fall into seven broad categories. Differences between the individual foster children reviewed and the total number of recommendations are attributable to occurrences of continued reviews and unavailable data.

The most preferred, permanent outcomes for foster care children are reunification, when in the child's best interest, and adoption. About 1 in 5 recommendations were for a foster child to be reunified with family of origin after completion of a treatment plan. A little less than two-thirds of recommendations were for termination of parental rights (TPR) and adoption.

Please note that Extended/Permanent Foster Care is no longer a viable permanency plan and FCRB is transitioning away from using that as a recommendation.

Recommendation

TPR & Adoption	1872 (62.1%)
Reunification	588 (19.5%)
APPLA / Independent Living	362 (12.0%)
Relative Custody/Guardianship	169 (5.6%)
Non-Relative Custody/Guardianship	12 (0.4%)
Extended/Permanent FC	10 (0.3%)
No Case Plan	1 (0.03%)
Total	3014

Recommendations by Age

Different types of board recommendations are often made for foster children of different ages. This difference can be understood by considering the average of children for each type of recommendation.

Recommendation

APPLA / Independent Living	17.2 (0.8)
Extended/Permanent FC	15.2 (2.8)
No Case Plan	13.9 (4.8)
Non-Relative Custody/Guardianship	11.2 (5.0)
Relative Custody/Guardianship	9.5 (5.6)
Reunification	8.7 (5.5)
TPR & Adoption	5.5 (NA)

Children who receive recommendations of reunification and TPR/adoption are typically much younger than children who receive other types of recommendations.

To legally qualify for APPLA, children must be 16 years of age or older and have been in foster care for at least 15 of the prior 22 months during their duration in FC. For this reason, foster children given this recommendation are the oldest group of those reviewed by FCRB.

Gender and Recommendations

In part due to the overrepresentation of boys in the foster care system, board members made more recommendations for boys than for girls. This pattern was consistent for each type of recommendation except for APPLA/ Independent Living. This difference may be related to the higher average age of girls in foster care (i.e., higher average age means more girls qualify for APPLA.).

<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Female (47.2%)</i>	<i>Male (52.6%)</i>
APPLA / Independent Living	187 (51.7%)	175 (48.3%)
Extended/Permanent FC	3 (30.0%)	7 (70.0%)
No Case Plan	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Non-Relative Custody/Guardianship	6 (50.0%)	6 (50.0%)
Relative Custody/ Guardianship	79 (46.7%)	90 (53.3%)
Reunification	271 (46.1%)	317 (53.9%)
TPR & Adoption	864 (46.2%)	1006 (53.8%)
Total	1410 (46.8%)	1602 (53.19%)

Race and Recommendations

Considering the recommendations that tend to be made for each racial group reveals important differences in frequency and proportionality. For example, Bi-Racial and White children tend to receive recommendations of TPR/adoption at a disproportionately high frequency and reunification recommendations at an unexpectedly low frequency.

In contrast, Hispanic/Latinx children receive TPR/adoption recommendations below the expected

frequency, given their proportion within the population. Latinx children also tend to receive reunification recommendations at a higher-than-expected frequency. In effect, it may be that Latinx children are less likely to receive a TPR/adoption recommendation and more likely to receive a reunification recommendation than their peers. (More detailed information about within-race and cross-race comparisons on board recommendations is available in the Appendix.)

Gender, Race, and Permanency: Reunification and Adoption Recommendations

Timely reunification or TPR/adoption, when in the best interest of foster children, are the most-preferred outcomes. As such, recommendations for these two categories are especially important and may indicate how well the broader foster care system is able to ensure permanent placements. FCRD data suggest that, when looking closer at foster children in terms of both gender and race, disproportional representation in preferred recommendations is common.

Taking a close look at these details highlights how

various parties in the foster care system are equipped to provide better help for some children rather than others. For example, Bi-Racial girls, viewed through the lens of their gender, received reunification recommendations at a far lower frequency (33.8%) than would be expected relative to boys (about 46.1%). Such details may seem minor, but over time can accumulate to lead to disparate outcomes. (Further information about gender and race on reunification and TPR/adoption recommendations is available in the Appendix.)



FOSTER CARE REVIEW DIVISION

AREAS OF CONCERN

TOTAL AREAS OF CONCERN

A part of FCRB and FCRD's responsibilities include identifying areas within the foster care system that need improvement. In FY2022, review board members identified a total of 12,125 areas of concern (AoCs) across six major types in case progress for foster children. AoCs record issues where, across the South Carolina foster care system, we can focus on improving the path to permanent placements. Within each of these categories, review board members may observe more specific barriers interfering with a child achieving permanency. As a note, all AoCs are identified based on information provided to FCRD by the South Carolina Department of Social Services and the information presented at reviews by interested parties. As a result, incomplete records or inaccurate information being presented could impact how these are identified. (More complete data about those barriers by county are available in the Appendices.)

Major AoC Groups

Three major types of AoCs—agency policy violations, case plan barriers, and legal barriers—accounted for almost 90% of all AoCs. Due to their high proportion, these areas could be targeted for quality improvement initiatives to improve case progression for foster care children. This was included in this annual report as one of the recommendations made by the State Board.

AoC Group	
Case Plan Barriers	4667 (38.5%)
Legal Barriers	3325 (27.4%)
Agency Policy Violations	2854 (23.5%)
Adoption Service Delays	502 (4.1%)
Required Hearings Not Held Timely	416 (3.4%)
Required Hearings Not Held	361 (3.0%)
Total	12,125

AoCs by Age at Last Review

The average age across AoC types mirrors the average age for all individual children reviewed in FY2022 (9.3 years, SD 5.6). Adoption service delays tended to affect younger children, which, like recommendations for TPR and adoption (8.7 years, 5.5 SD), may reflect that children on a path to adoption tend to be younger overall. Agency policy violations and case plan barriers tended to affect slightly older children.

AoC Group	Average Age of Children (SD)
Adoption Service Delays	9.0 (5.5)
Agency Policy Violations	9.9 (5.5)
Case Plan Barriers	9.8 (5.5)
Legal Barriers	9.2 (5.5)
Required Hearings Not Held	9.6 (5.7)
Required Hearings Not Held Timely	9.1 (5.3)

Gender and Areas of Concern

FCRB members identified 900 more AoCs affecting male foster children than female children. This discrepancy is partly due to the overall gender distribution in foster care, but data also suggests disproportional identification of AoCs for boys. Although boys make up 52.6% of children reviewed in FY2022, they received 53.7% of all AoCs.

Considering types of AoCs highlights where the overall disproportionality across genders may be. Agency policy violations and legal barriers—two of the most common AoCs groups—disproportionately affect boys. In contrast, case plan barriers, another major AoC type, seem to affect girls at a higher frequency than would be expected. (Additional information about gender differences in AoC types is available in the Appendices.)

AoCs	Female	Male
Adoption Service Delays	215 (3.8%)	287 (4.4%)
Agency Policy Violations	1290 (23.0%)	1561 (24.0%)
Case Plan Barriers	2210 (39.4%)	2450 (37.7%)
Legal Barriers	1497 (26.7%)	1823 (28.0%)
Required Hearings Not Held	175 (3.1%)	184 (2.8%)
Required Hearings Not Timely	217 (3.9%)	199 (3.1%)
Total	5604 (46.3%)	6504 (53.7%)

Race and Areas of Concern

Except for case plan barriers and legal barriers, review board members assigned a disproportionately high percentage of each AoC type to White children than would be expected based on their proportion in the population (50.7% of all children): adoption service delays (53.4% of all went to White children), agency policy violations (53.4%), required hearings not held (57.09%), and required hearings not held in a timely manner (54.1%). This overrepresentation could be due to differences in “real-life” barriers or in patterns of recognizing AoCs in case documents.

Black children in foster care (32.3% of all children) received a disproportionate burden of adoption service delays (36.5% of all instances of this type of AoC). In contrast, they also received noticeably fewer assignments that required hearings were not timely

(26.0%) than would be expected.

For Bi-Racial children (11.9% of all children), adoption service delays (7.6% of all assignments of this AoC type) and issues pertaining to not holding required hearings (12.3%) occurred at a much lower frequency than would be expected. However, agency policy violations happened with a higher-than-expected frequency (12.5%).

Among Hispanic/Latinx children, except for poor timeliness in holding required hearings (6.5%), the frequency of all types of AoCs was lower than the population proportion (3.8% of all children). Adoption service delays (2.0%) and not holding required hearings (3.0%) were noticeably lower than would be expected. (Further information about race and AoC assignments is available in the Appendix.)

Gender, Race, and Common AoCs

Agency policy violations, case plan barriers, and legal barriers represent the most frequent AoCs, accounting for about nine in ten. Clarifying how these AoCs affect children from different backgrounds may be helpful in hastening paths to permanency. Specific patterns of disproportionate distribution of AoCs—and the barriers that AoC assignments may represent—also occur when looking at children across both gender and race. Additionally, this data indicates

that FCRD needs to take a closer look at how AoCs are being identified to ensure that there is consistency and that this data reflects the reality of information provided to us. More detailed information about race and gender interactions on agency policy violations, case plan barriers, and legal barriers is available in the Appendix.

FOSTER CARE REVIEW DIVISION

REVIEWS NOT TIMELY

REASONS FOR CONTINUED REVIEWS

Much of the FCRD's daily work concerns holding meetings to review the progression of foster children toward permanency. After a child has been placed in foster care for four months, the FCRB holds an initial review meeting. Each foster child is discussed during a review meeting every six months for the duration of the child's stay in the custody of the Department of Social Services (DSS). During these meetings, volunteer board members discuss what has happened in a child's case and determines a recommendation that is provided to family court for consideration by the judge. By taking these steps, the FCRD aspires to mitigate foster care drift (i.e., the problem of foster children "getting lost" in our foster care system). For various reasons, however, sometimes these reviews must be delayed to a later date rather than discussed in a timely manner. This section outlines major reasons causing reviews to be continued.

<i>Reasons for Review Not Timely</i>	
No Advance Review Packet	703 (56.3%)
IP Not Invited	185 (14.8%)
DSS Staff Not Present	102 (8.2%)
No Review Board Quorum	69 (5.5%)
Lack of Critical Information	45 (3.6%)
Unpreventable Emergency	24 (1.9%)
No Parent GAL	17 (1.4%)
Continued for Parties to Attend Court	16 (1.3%)
DSS Staff Not Prepared	12 (1.0%)
Key Party Requested Continue	12 (1.0%)
Required Party Absent	7 (0.6%)
Other	56 (4.5%)
Total	1248

In FY2022, 1248 reasons were noted for reviews not occurring in a timely manner. The most frequent reason concerned FCRD staff not receiving an advance review packet from responsible parties, which accounted for more than half of all instances of continued reviews. Additional important reasons included not inviting an interested party or DSS staff not being in attendance at the review to present. Together, these three reasons accounted for almost eight in ten delays in timely reviews. (More detailed information regarding reasons for continuances by county is available in the Appendix.)

FOSTER CARE REVIEW DIVISION

SOUTH CAROLINA HEART GALLERY

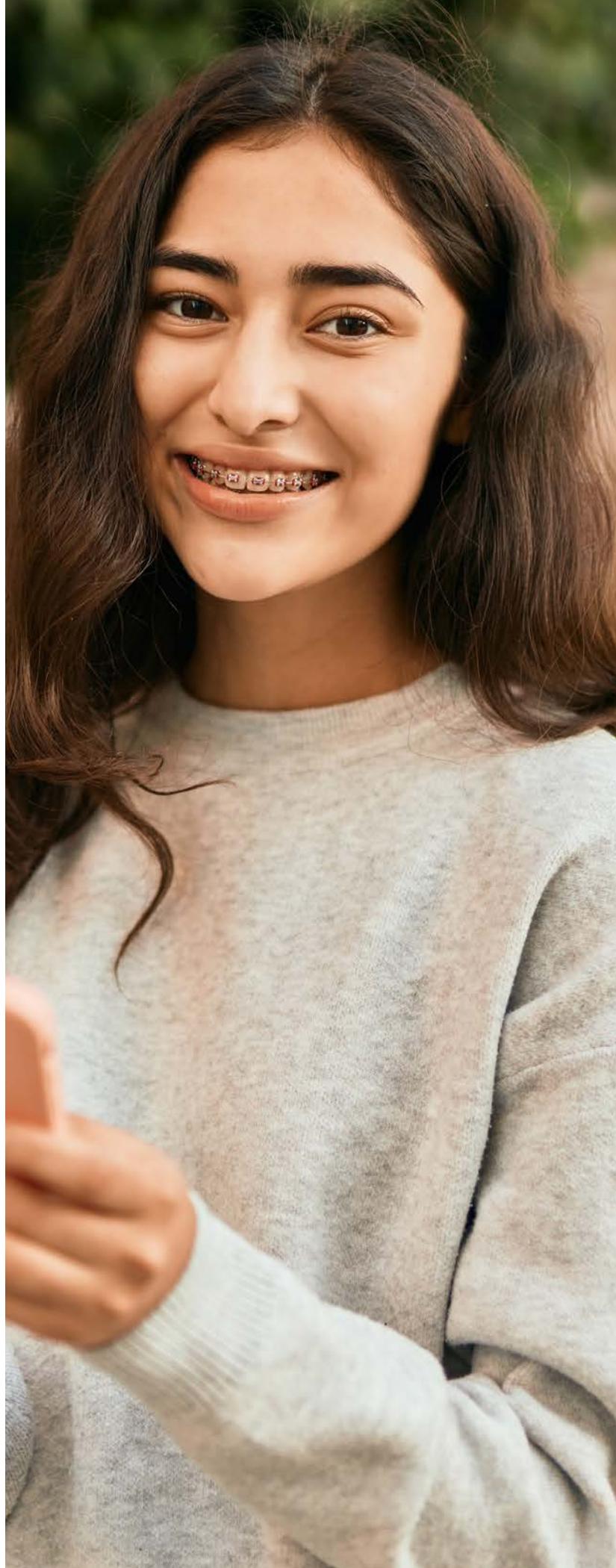
The South Carolina Heart Gallery (SCHG), under the auspices of the Foster Care Review Division (FCRD), works to find forever families for children in foster care who are legally free and awaiting adoption. To fulfill its mission, SCHG recruits photographers who volunteer to take photos of these children at scenic locations around the state. Staff share the photos on the SCHG's website and social media accounts, partner with media outlets, and work with public and nonprofit organizations to host art exhibits of the framed portraits.

The program was an effective tool for adoption, and in fact, more legally free children were adopted through the program in CY19 than in any previous year. However, beginning with the pandemic, SCHG experienced multiple obstacles to fulfilling its mission. The inability to hold regular photo sessions made a significant impact, as did leadership issues for both FCRD and SCHG. From May 2021 through June 2022, SCHG did not have a program coordinator. The FCRD director position was also vacant from April to December 2021.

After taking over as FCRD division director in January 2022, Lindsey Taylor, along with Director Whittle, began efforts to revitalize the SCHG, ensuring the program could again maximize its impact on adoption recruitment across the state.

A search for a new program coordinator was quickly initiated and the program once again began holding group photo shoots in April 2022.

In addition to still photos, Taylor also explored ways to create videos of the children. The DCA began talks with Grant Me Hope, a nonprofit that produces videos of legally free children and partners with local news organizations to air those videos in an effort to recruit forever families. The agreement is pending, and if signed, production would begin after the new program coordinator is hired.



FOSTER CARE REVIEW DIVISION

STATE BOARD

The Foster Care Review Board (FCRB) includes a seven-member volunteer State Board who make a set of annual recommendations regarding system improvement. By coordinating review meetings throughout the year, collaborating with other child-serving agencies across the state, and collecting and analyzing relevant data, FCRD assists the State Board members understand, in detail, how the statewide foster care system is functioning and can be improved. Currently, the State Board has three vacancies.



Andrea McCoy
State Chair

Andrea McCoy holds a bachelor's from the University of South Carolina and a certificate in nonprofit management from Winthrop University. She is a life-long South Carolinian who was

born and raised in Florence and moved to Columbia for college where she met her husband, Stephfon. Andrea has been a member of the Foster Care Review Board since 2015 and a member of the state board since 2017. She is a program manager with a global pharmaceutical company and owner of Innovative Solutions, LLC. In addition to the SC Foster Care Review Board, Andrea serves as chairperson for the

Midlands Technical College Office Systems Advisory Board as well as a member of the Human Rights Committee of Sevita (formerly S.C. Mentor). Andrea has repeatedly been recognized for her community service with awards and accolades; however, the experiences that she is most proud of are serving as a project manager for S.C. Dental Access Days, where more than 1,500 patients received over \$500,000 worth of dental care in two days, and managing the We Are The Village project, resulting in Christmas gifts for over 400 kinship care and homeless families in the Midlands area. She enjoys gardening, traveling, solving puzzles and visiting museums. Andrea and Stephfon are the proud parents of one child, a daughter, Dr. Alexis McCoy of Dallas, Texas.



Mary D. Long
Congressional District 5

Mary Long earned a bachelor's in social work from Meredith College. She was born in Columbia and lived in several other states before returning to the south to attend college. Mary worked for DSS as a

child protective services worker in VA and SC for 13 years. After retiring early to care for her special needs son, Mary joined FCRB in 2010. Her local board (5E) was FCRB of the year in 2012 and Mary was FCRB volunteer of the year in 2020. Mary joined the state board in 2022. Mary is also a board member for the

Family Resource Center (local Child Advocacy Center) in Kershaw County and was volunteer of the year in 2013. Mary is an active member of Lyttleton Street United Methodist Church. She served as a volunteer for 14 years at Second Look Charities (non-profit thrift store which awards grants to local programs in need) in Camden before becoming the assistant manager in 2022. Mary has been married to Joel for 33 years and has two sons and a new daughter-in-law, Storey. Doug is a nurse and currently in school at UAB to become a nurse anesthetist. John attends the day program at the local DDSN center and works at the local recycling center.



George Jones
Congressional District 3

George Jones was born and raised in Saluda, SC. After graduating Saluda High School, he enlisted in the United States Army. He retired from the military after serving 23 years, he held the rank of Sergeant

First Class. George has resided in Greenwood county for 50 years. After retirement he became employed with Lander University where he served as a CDL trainer and bus driver for the athletic department. He is very active in his community and the surrounding areas. Before becoming a board member for the FCRB, he was a foster parent for eight years to many children and also became an adoptive parent. George is very compassionate and dedicated to volunteer work. From 2001-2016 he served as the vice chair for the Greenwood County Library Board of Trustees.

In 2014, he became the volunteer driver for The Safe Haven After School Program with the Community Initiative Center in Greenwood. George is the chairman of economic development within the Greenwood chapter of the NAACP. He has been an active FCRB member for the past 25 years and became a state board member in 2021 and is currently volunteering at the Greenwood county solicitor's office in the Pre-Trial Intervention Arbitrator Division since 2011. George was awarded "Father of the Year" Award in 2009 by the Tom Joyner Morning Show. He attends church services and is an avid donator and supporter of Connie Maxwell Baptist Church which is located on the campus of Connie Maxwell Campus. He has raised four girls (Angela, Zena, Shonda, and Sakari) along with one son George in Greenwood county. Last but not least, his favorite quote is "God has brought me thus far not to leave me now!"



Jane W. Daniel
Congressional District 4

Jane Daniel earned her bachelor's and master's in education from Georgia State University. She is a Certified Victim Assistance Specialist. Jane was born in Atlanta, Georgia, where she taught for

seven years before moving to Taylors, then Greer, SC, when her husband took a job with Michelin North America. They have resided in the upstate for 44 years. Jane taught in Greer for one more year before going into the nonprofit field, where she worked for 29 years, retiring in 2017. Her jobs have included: director of volunteer services for the Shelter for Battered Women; director of the Family Violence Intervention Program for Compass of Carolina; development and fundraising director for the Phoenix Center (the Alcohol & Drug Abuse agency in the Upstate); director of donor relations and major gifts for Harvest Hope

Food Bank; director of legislative affairs for Donate Life South Carolina; and executive director of the S.C. Hospice & Palliative Care Foundation. She has served her state by volunteering on numerous local and state boards and commissions. She is blessed to have been married for 46 years to her wonderful husband, John. Her service on the local FCRB in the Upstate has lasted over 30 years, and she is currently representing the 4th Congressional District on the FCRB State Board for the second time. She was a founding member of The Heart Gallery Foundation Board of Directors. Jane and John have two children. Their daughter, Beth, is currently employed by Johnson Ferry Baptist Church in Marietta, GA, in its music ministry. Their son, Scott, is the Senior Pastor at Cornerstone Baptist Church in Winston-Salem, NC. They are blessed to have nine amazing grandchildren. They attend First Presbyterian Church in downtown Greenville.

STATE BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS

The State Board's FY2022 recommendations, informed by the efforts of FCRD across the year, are intended as general suggestions to aid the statewide foster care system. These recommendations may also help non-experts interested in the foster care system understand major barriers to ensuring children have safe, permanent homes.

Intentionally Partnering for Permanency

The Board of Directors acknowledges that, for various reasons, Foster Care Review Board's relationships with partners and visibility within the foster care system aren't as strong as they have been in the past and that this is affecting the impact that the Board is able to have. The Board recommends continuing intentional efforts be made to rebuild relationships with DSS staff and leadership, GAL staff and volunteers, and other partners to improve the partnerships and collaboration necessary to effect much needed change and improve outcomes for children and families involved in the foster care system.

Engagement and Advocacy

The Board of Directors continues to recognize that everyone's voice is important to ensure that reliable recommendations are made to the Court, and the Board of Directors encourages the engagement and participation of DSS, Guardian ad Litem Program, Richland County CASA, foster parents, kinship caregivers, providers and biological parents in the review process. The Board of Directors strives to work with these individuals and organizations as well as the Judiciary and seeks to have increased FCRB presence at court hearings regarding the Court's review and consideration of FCRB's recommendations.

Accessibility of Foster Care Review Board Meetings

The Board of Directors is fully aware of the accessibility and flexibility that virtual reviews have allowed all interested parties, especially for families and children, but also recognizes the value of Foster Care Review

Boards' ability to engage in person with DSS staff and other partners. To ensure that review meetings continue to offer enhanced accessibility, but also create opportunities for in person interaction, the Board of Directors recommends that a hybrid model of reviews be developed and piloted to determine how to best move forward long term.

Legal Advocacy

The Board of Directors recognizes that sometimes there are legal barriers to a child achieving timely permanency, including delayed court hearings, and it is imperative to identify when this occurs. The Board recommends that the Division of Foster Care Review increase collaboration with the Court Improvement Program to review data and identify opportunities for board members to advocate for improvements to the family court system in addition to case specific legal advocacy and court involvement by the board.

Internal Capacity

The Board of Directors continues to recognize the need for strengthened capacity within its Boards and recommends: Enhanced training for FCRB members and Chairpersons including observation of other boards, board member attendance at reviews and provided trainings; reduced board vacancies; and more frequent communication among FCRB staff, review board members, and State Board members. Steps have been taken to begin addressing these needs but additional work remains.

Permanency with a Sense of Urgency

The Board of Directors believes that case planning and court processes should be addressed with a sense of urgency so that children do not remain in foster care for any longer than necessary. A significant number of the areas of concern that were identified during reviews were directly related to incomplete case plans, no case plans, and legal barriers that included court hearings that were delayed or not held. The Board of Directors feels strongly that case planning with a focus on family engagement and proactive legal actions are imperative to prevent children from lingering in DSS custody.

Increasing Placement Array and Resources

The Board of Directors is aware of the placement shortage that exists in the state currently and supports DSS's efforts to continue to increase the number of kinship placements with an emphasis on licensed kinship homes. Additionally, the Board would like to encourage active recruitment of homes interested in being placements for older youth and teens, children who have additional behavioral health needs, and youth who identify as LGBTQ+ since the placement shortage is disproportionately affecting these populations. In addition to recruiting new foster homes, it is crucial that existing foster parents and placement agencies receive training specific to the needs that these children have to support and strengthen the current placement array available.

Disproportionality and Long-Term Inequities

Disproportionality and Long-Term Inequities: Results from analysis of the FY2022 data suggest that children from different backgrounds can have very different experiences in South Carolina's foster care system and the Board of Directors would like to promote an awareness of this fact so that all involved with the foster care system can be mindful of these disproportionate outcomes and make efforts to prevent this trend from continuing. The Board feels that all children, regardless of race, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status, should have the same experience and opportunities for reunification with their families and/or other forms of permanency.

FOSTER CARE REVIEW DIVISION

COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTIONS

Out of 44 local boards across the state, seven boards reported that they completed service projects:

Four boards provided gift cards and encouraging notes to the Department of Social Service (DSS) case managers and/or volunteer Guardians ad Litem.

Three boards provided gift cards to DSS or the local Foster Parent Association to assist with school supplies or Christmas gifts for children who are in foster care.

In addition, one board reported that they provided snacks and participated in photo shoots to the SC Heart Gallery.

FOSTER CARE REVIEW DIVISION

APPENDICES:
INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN REVIEWED

Race and Gender of FC

Race	Male	Female
American Indian	2 (0.1%)	1 (0.1%)
Asian-American	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.1%)
Bi-Racial	209 (11.7%)	195 (12.2%)
Black	546 (30.6%)	553 (34.5%)
Hispanic/Latino(a)	66 (3.7%)	63 (3.9%)
White	951 (53.3%)	775 (48.5%)
Other	10 (0.6%)	9 (0.6%)

Race and Gender on Average Age Entering FC (SD)

Race	Male	Female
American Indian	1.3 (1.5)	1.4 (NA)
Asian-American	(NA)	9.7 (NA)
Bi-Racial	6.4 (5.0)	5.7 (5.1)
Black	7.6 (5.3)	8.1 (5.5)
Hispanic/Latino(a)	9.2 (5.0)	10.3 (5.0)
White	6.9 (5.3)	7.8 (5.4)
Other	5.1 (5.5)	11.3 (3.8)

Race and Gender on Review Meeting Count

Race	Male		Female	
	Average (SD)	Most Reviews*	Average (SD)	Most Reviews*
American Indian	6.0 (NA)	6	6.0 (NA)	6
Asian-American	7.0 (NA)	NA	NA (NA)	7
Bi-Racial	3.2 (3.1)	22	3.2 (3.3)	29
Black	3.4 (3.4)	27	3.5 (3.5)	21
Hispanic/Latino(a)	3.1 (3.2)	14	2.9 (2.5)	18
White	2.8 (2.8)	22	3.0 (3.0)	24
Other	3.2 (2.2)	5	2.7 (1.9)	8

*Indicates maximum FCRB reviews experienced by any individual child within that racial and gender group.

Gender and First 5 Years in FC

Gender	Duration in Foster Care				
	0.0-11.9 Months (1st Year)	12.0-23.9 Months (2nd Year)	24.0-35.9 Months (3rd Year)	36.0-47.9 Months (4th Year)	48.0+ Months (5th+ Years)
Female	622 (49.1%)	372 (43.8%)	238 (47.6%)	139 (50.6%)	237 (46.8%)
Male	645 (50.9%)	478 (56.2%)	262 (52.4%)	136 (49.5%)	269 (53.2%)

Race and First 5 Years in FC

Race	Duration in Foster Care				
	0.0-11.9 Months (1st Year)	12.0-23.9 Months (2nd Year)	24.0-35.9 Months (3rd Year)	36.0-47.9 Months (4th Year)	48.0+ Months (5th+ Years)
American Indian	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Asian-American	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (0.4%)	0 (0.0%)
Bi-Racial	144 (11.4%)	97 (11.6%)	63 (12.6%)	44 (16.0%)	56 (11.1%)
Black	412 (32.6%)	243 (29.0%)	153 (30.7%)	110 (40.0%)	181 (35.8%)
Hispanic / Latino(a)	52 (4.1%)	19 (2.3%)	30 (60.0%)	10 (3.6%)	18 (3.6%)
White	650 (52.4%)	747 (56.5%)	249 (49.9%)	104 (37.8%)	249 (49.2%)
Other	6 (0.5%)	4 (0.5%)	4 (0.8%)	3 (1.1%)	10 (0.6%)

Race and Gender on Duration in FC (Months)

Race	Male		Female	
	Average (SD)	Longest Stay*	Average (SD)	Longest Stay*
American Indian	41.7 (0.0)	41.7	41.6 (NA)	41.6
Asian-American	NA	NA	47.4 (NA)	47.4
Bi-Racial	23.1 (21.0)	134.1	22.8 (20.1)	4.3
Black	24.5 (22.5)	164.3	24.1 (22.0)	4.2
Hispanic/Latino(a)	21.2 (17.7)	96.4	24.3 (22.1)	4.6
White	21.6 (19.8)	139.6	20.6 (19.2)	4.2
Other	21.9 (12.7)	36.8	23.4 (16.1)	4.8

*Indicates maximum duration in FC experienced by any individual child within that racial and gender group.

Race and the "15/22 Rule"

Race	FC Stay < 15 Mo.	FC Stay 15+ Mo.
American Indian	0 (0.0%)	3 (100.0%)
Asian-American	0 (0.0%)	1 (100.0%)
Bi-Racial	171 (42.3%)	233 (57.7%)
Black	479 (43.6%)	620 (56.4%)
Hispanic/Latino(a)	57 (44.2%)	72 (55.8%)
White	797 (46.2%)	929 (52.8%)
Other	6 (31.6%)	13 (68.4%)

FOSTER CARE REVIEW DIVISION

**APPENDICES:
BOARD RECOMMENDATIONS &
AREAS OF CONCERN**

Recommendations by Race

Recommendation	American Indian	Asian-American	Bi-Racial	Black	Hispanic/LatinX	White	Other
APPLA / Independent Living	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	32 (9.2%)	134 (14.2%)	23 (19.8%)	168 (10.7%)	5 (16.1%)
Relative Custody	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	14 (4.0%)	63 (6.7%)	3 (2.6%)	88 (5.6%)	1 (3.2%)
Reunification	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	68 (19.5%)	187 (19.8%)	26 (22.4%)	304 (19.4%)	3 (9.7%)
TPR & Adoption	3 (100.0%)	2 (100.0%)	233 (66.8%)	556 (58.8%)	60 (51.7%)	996 (63.5%)	22 (71.0%)
All Other Recommendations	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (0.6%)	5 (0.5%)	4 (3.4%)	12 (0.1%)	0 (0.0%)
Total	3	2	349	945	116	1568	31

Race and Gender on Reunification Recommendations

Race	Female	Male
American Indian	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Asian-Indian	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Bi-Racial	23 (8.5%)	45 (14.2%)
Black	91 (33.6%)	96 (30.2%)
Hispanic/LatinX	13 (4.8%)	13 (4.1%)
White	142 (52.4%)	162 (51.1%)
Other	2 (0.7%)	1 (<0.1%)
Total	271	317

Race and Gender on TPR/Adoption Recommendations

Race	Female	Male
American Indian	0 (0.0%)	3 (0.3%)
Asian-Indian	2 (0.2%)	0 (0.0%)
Bi-Racial	125 (14.5%)	108 (10.7%)
Black	267 (30.9%)	289 (28.7%)
Hispanic/LatinX	27 (3.1%)	33 (3.3%)
White	433 (50.1%)	563 (55.9%)
Other	10 (1.2%)	12 (1.2%)
Total	864	1008

AoC Group by Race

AoC	American Indian	Asian-American	Bi-Racial	Black	Hispanic/LatinX	White	Other
Adoption Service Delays	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	38 (2.6%)	183 (4.8%)	10 (2.2%)	268 (4.3%)	3 (2.4%)
Agency Policy Violations	3 (11.1%)	3 (60.0%)	356 (24.8%)	816 (21.3%)	105 (23.3%)	1524 (24.4%)	44 (34.6%)
Case Plan Barriers	15 (55.6%)	2 (40.0%)	555 (38.6%)	1549 (40.5%)	169 (37.6%)	2330 (37.4%)	40 (31.5%)
Legal Barriers	9 (33.3%)	0 (0.0%)	403 (28.0%)	1067 (27.9%)	128 (28.4%)	1680 (26.9%)	33 (26.0%)
Required Hearings Not Held	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	34 (2.4%)	103 (2.7%)	11 (2.4%)	209 (3.4%)	2 (1.6%)
Required Hearings Not Timely	0 (0.0%)	0 (0.0%)	51 (3.5%)	108 (2.8%)	27 (6.0%)	225 (3.6%)	5 (3.9%)
Total	27	5	1437	3826	450	6236	127

AoC Group by Gender

AoC	Total	Female	Male
Adoption Service Delays	502	215 (42.8%)	287 (57.2%)
Agency Policy Violations	2854	1290 (45.3%)	1561 (54.7%)
Case Plan Barriers	4667	2210 (47.4%)	2450 (52.6%)
Legal Barriers	3325	1497 (45.1%)	1823 (54.9%)
Required Hearings Not Held	361	175 (48.8%)	184 (51.3%)
Required Hearings Not Timely	416	217 (52.2%)	199 (47.8%)

Race and Gender on Agency Policy Violations

Race	Total	Female	Male
American Indian	3	1 (33.3%)	2 (66.7%)
Asian-American	3	3 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Bi-Racial	356	161 (45.2%)	195 (54.8%)
Black	816	382 (46.8%)	434 (53.2%)
Hispanic/LatinX	105	52 (49.5%)	53 (50.5%)
White	1524	658 (43.2%)	866 (56.8%)
Other	44	33 (75.0%)	11 (25.0%)

Race and Gender on Legal Barriers

Race	Total	Female	Male
American Indian	9	3 (33.3%)	6 (66.7%)
Asian-American	0	0 (NA)	0 (NA)
Bi-Racial	403	192 (47.6%)	211 (52.4%)
Black	1067	510 (47.8%)	557 (52.2%)
Hispanic/LatinX	128	65 (50.8%)	63 (49.2%)
White	1680	708 (42.1%)	972 (57.9%)
Other	33	19 (57.6%)	14 (42.4%)

Race and Gender on Case Plan Barriers

Race	Total	Female	Male
American Indian	15	5 (33.3%)	10 (66.7%)
Asian-American	2	2 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
Bi-Racial	555	265 (47.7%)	290 (52.3%)
Black	1549	773 (49.9%)	776 (50.1%)
Hispanic/LatinX	169	83 (49.1%)	86 (50.9%)
White	2330	1057 (45.4%)	1273 (54.6%)
Other	40	25 (62.5%)	15 (37.5%)

FOSTER CARE REVIEW DIVISION

APPENDICES:
AREAS OF CONCERN
BY COUNTY

ADOPTION DELAYS BY COUNTY	31
HEARINGS NOT HELD BY COUNTY	32
HEARINGS NOT TIMELY BY COUNTY	33
REVIEWS NOT TIMELY BY COUNTY	34
POLICY BARRIERS BY COUNTY	36
CASE PLAN BARRIERS BY COUNTY	38
LEGAL BARRIERS BY COUNTY	40

Adoption Delays by County

County	Total Adoption Delays	No Thorough Adoption Assessment	%	Referral for Adoption Services Not Timely	%	Child-Specific Recruitment Not Conducted	%
Aiken	12	0	0.0	12	100.0	0	0.0
Anderson	16	1	6.3	15	93.8	0	0.0
Bamberg	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Barnwell	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Beaufort	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Berkeley	112	54	48.2	58	NA	0	0.0
Calhoun	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Charleston	14	5	35.7	8	NA	1	7.1
Cherokee	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Chester	2	0	0.0	2	NA	0	0.0
Chesterfield	6	2	33.3	4	NA	0	0.0
Clarendon	11	5	45.5	6	NA	0	0.0
Colleton	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Darlington	5	3	60.0	2	NA	0	0.0
Dillon	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Dorchester	2	0	0.0	2	NA	0	0.0
Edgefield	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Fairfield	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Florence	20	4	20.0	16	NA	0	0.0
Georgetown	3	0	0.0	3	NA	0	0.0
Greenville	22	4	18.2	18	NA	0	0.0
Greenwood	10	0	0.0	10	NA	0	0.0
Horry	37	0	0.0	37	NA	0	0.0
Jasper	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Kershaw	26	26	100.0	0	NA	0	0.0
Lancaster	3	0	0.0	3	NA	0	0.0
Laurens	7	0	0.0	7	NA	0	0.0
Lee	2	0	0.0	2	NA	0	0.0
Lexington	34	4	11.8	30	88.2	0	0.0
Marion	5	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0
Marlboro	2	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
Newberry	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Oconee	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Orangeburg	8	4	50.0	4	50.0	0	0.0
Pickens	2	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Richland	46	22	47.8	24	52.2	0	0.0
Saluda	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Spartanburg	42	3	7.1	39	92.9	0	0.0
Sumter	4	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0
Union	9	0	0.0	9	100.0	0	0.0
Williamsburg	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
York	38	1	2.6	37	97.4	0	0.0
Total	502	139	27.7	362	72.1	1	0.2

Hearings Not Held by County

County	Total Hearings Not Held	Probable Cause Hearing Not Held	%	Permanency Plan Hearing Not Held	%	Removal/Merits Hearing Not Held	%
Aiken	11	1	9.1	1	9.1	9	81.8
Anderson	119	0	0.0	1	0.8	118	99.2
Bamberg	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Barnwell	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Beaufort	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Berkeley	7	0	0.0	5	71.4	2	28.6
Calhoun	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Charleston	3	0	0.0	0	NA	3	100.0
Cherokee	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Chester	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Chesterfield	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Clarendon	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Colleton	2	0	0.0	0	NA	2	100.0
Darlington	5	0	0.0	1	20.0	4	80.0
Dillon	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Dorchester	10	5	50.0	1	10.0	4	40.0
Edgefield	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Fairfield	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Florence	13	0	0.0	1	7.7	12	92.3
Georgetown	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Greenville	9	0	0.0	2	22.2	7	77.8
Greenwood	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Horry	13	0	0.0	2	15.4	11	84.6
Jasper	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Kershaw	12	0	0.0	0	NA	12	100.0
Lancaster	8	0	0.0	3	37.5	5	62.5
Laurens	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Lee	3	0	0.0	0	NA	3	100.0
Lexington	14	0	0.0	0	NA	14	100.0
Marion	1	0	0.0	0	NA	1	100.0
Marlboro	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Newberry	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Oconee	2	0	0.0	0	NA	2	100.0
Orangeburg	1	0	0.0	0	NA	1	100.0
Pickens	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Richland	62	0	0.0	11	17.7	51	82.3
Saluda	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Spartanburg	33	0	0.0	1	3.0	32	97.0
Sumter	14	0	0.0	0	0.0	14	100.0
Union	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	100.0
Williamsburg	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
York	18	2	11.1	2	11.1	14	77.8
Total	361	8	2.2	32	8.9	321	88.9

Hearings Not Timely by County

County	Total Hearings Not Timely	Probable Cause Hearing Not Timely		Permanency Plan Hearing Not Timely		Removal/Merits Hearing Not Timely		No Timely TPR Hearing	
			%		%		%		%
Aiken	7	3	42.9	0	0.0	4	57.1	0	0.0
Anderson	45	1	2.2	1	2.2	43	95.6	0	0.0
Bamberg	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Barnwell	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Beaufort	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Berkeley	21	0	0.0	1	95.2	20	95.2	0	0.0
Calhoun	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Charleston	17	5	29.4	7	29.4	5	29.4	0	0.0
Cherokee	1	0	0.0	0	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Chester	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Chesterfield	11	0	0.0	1	90.0	10	90.9	0	0.0
Clarendon	3	0	0.0	0	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
Colleton	4	3	75.0	0	25.0	1	25.0	0	0.0
Darlington	7	0	0.0	0	100.0	7	100.0	0	0.0
Dillon	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Dorchester	4	2	50.0	0	50.0	2	50.0	0	0.0
Edgefield	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Fairfield	1	0	0.0	0	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Florence	13	2	15.4	4	53.8	7	53.8	0	0.0
Georgetown	2	0	0.0	0	100.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Greenville	53	0	0.0	3	94.3	50	94.3	0	0.0
Greenwood	4	0	0.0	0	100.0	4	100.0	0	0.0
Horry	13	0	0.0	0	100.0	13	100.0	0	0.0
Jasper	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Kershaw	9	0	0.0	0	100.0	9	100.0	0	0.0
Lancaster	3	0	0.0	0	100.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
Laurens	3	0	0.0	1	66.7	2	66.7	0	0.0
Lee	1	0	0.0	0	100.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Lexington	12	1	8.3	0	91.7	11	91.7	0	0.0
Marion	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0
Marlboro	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Newberry	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
Oconee	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
Orangeburg	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Pickens	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Richland	42	3	7.1	17	40.5	22	52.4	0	0.0
Saluda	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Spartanburg	32	1	3.1	7	21.9	24	75.0	0	0.0
Sumter	10	3	30.0	1	10.0	6	60.0	0	0.0
Union	1	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Williamsburg	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
York	4	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0	0	0.0
Total	331	25	7.6	43	13.0	263	79.5	0	0.0

Reviews Not Timely by County

County	Total	Continued for Parties to Attend Court	DSS Staff Not Prepared	DSS Staff Not Present	IP Not Invited	Key Party Requested Continuation	Lack of Critical Info
Abbeville	17	0	0	0	0	2	0
Aiken	35	4	1	1	6	0	0
Anderson	37	0	0	2	12	0	0
Bamberg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnwell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beaufort	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Berkeley	50	2	0	1	5	1	5
Calhoun	12	0	0	0	2	0	0
Charleston	29	7	0	5	10	0	0
Cherokee	4	0	0	0	1	1	1
Chester	6	0	0	2	1	2	2
Chesterfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clarendon	17	0	0	2	3	0	0
Colleton	4	0	0	1	1	0	0
Darlington	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Dillon	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorchester	17	0	0	0	9	0	0
Edgefield	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairfield	7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florence	13	0	0	0	6	0	0
Georgetown	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville	117	0	0	19	33	6	6
Greenwood	34	0	0	0	12	0	0
Horry	89	0	0	4	23	0	8
Jasper	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kershaw	52	3	11	2	3	0	0
Lancaster	16	0	0	7	9	0	0
Laurens	44	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee	7	0	0	0	3	0	2
Lexington	122	0	0	13	4	0	1
Marion	12	0	0	0	6	4	0
Marlboro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newberry	8	0	0	1	2	0	0
Oconee	20	0	0	3	0	0	4
Orangeburg	26	0	0	0	0	0	1
Pickens	21	0	0	1	0	0	2
Richland	300	0	0	21	18	0	9
Saluda	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spartanburg	27	0	0	11	2	0	1
Sumter	21	0	0	0	0	1	0
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williamsburg	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
York	53	0	0	4	12	2	3
Total	1248	16	12	102	185	12	45

Reviews Not Timely by County (cont.)

County	Total	No Advance Review Packet	No Parent GAL	No Review Board Quorum	Required Party Absent	Unpreventable Emergency	Other
Abbeville	17	15	0	0	0	0	0
Aiken	35	20	0	0	0	0	3
Anderson	37	22	0	0	0	0	1
Bamberg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barnwell	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
Beaufort	5	3	0	0	0	0	0
Berkeley	50	10	0	26	0	0	0
Calhoun	12	9	1	0	0	0	0
Charleston	29	3	1	0	2	0	1
Cherokee	4	2	0	0	0	0	0
Chester	6	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chesterfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clarendon	17	9	0	0	0	0	3
Colleton	4	1	1	0	0	0	0
Darlington	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dillon	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dorchester	17	7	0	1	0	0	0
Edgefield	15	15	0	0	0	0	0
Fairfield	7	3	4	0	0	0	0
Florence	13	4	0	3	0	0	0
Georgetown	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
Greenville	117	52	1	1	2	0	1
Greenwood	34	20	0	0	0	0	2
Horry	89	50	0	2	1	0	1
Jasper	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kershaw	52	32	1	0	0	0	0
Lancaster	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laurens	44	37	0	1	0	0	6
Lee	7	0	0	0	0	2	0
Lexington	122	78	0	0	0	7	19
Marion	12	2	0	0	0	0	0
Marlboro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newberry	8	2	2	0	0	0	1
Oconee	20	13	0	0	0	0	0
Orangeburg	26	22	0	2	0	0	1
Pickens	21	17	1	0	0	0	0
Richland	300	212	4	24	0	0	12
Saluda	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Spartanburg	27	13	0	0	0	0	0
Sumter	21	2	0	0	0	15	3
Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williamsburg	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
York	53	20	0	8	2	0	2
Total	1248	703	17	69	7	24	56

Policy Barriers by County

County	Total Policy Barriers	F2F Visits Not Conducted	%	Interested Parties Not Invited	%	No Advance Review Packet	%
Aiken	221	28	12.7	84	38.0	65	29.4
Anderson	243	12	4.9	51	21.0	94	38.7
Bamberg	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	20.0
Barnwell	5	0	0.0	2	40.0	3	60.0
Beaufort	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Berkeley	121	25	20.7	31	NA	57	47.1
Calhoun	11	2	18.2	5	NA	4	36.4
Charleston	39	5	12.8	24	NA	6	15.4
Cherokee	1	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0
Chester	41	0	0.0	15	36.6	16	39.0
Chesterfield	19	2	10.5	1	5.3	10	52.6
Clarendon	3	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0
Colleton	2	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0
Darlington	40	2	5.0	11	27.5	12	30.0
Dillon	18	1	5.6	10	55.6	3	16.7
Dorchester	51	5	9.8	25	49.0	17	33.3
Edgefield	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Fairfield	31	0	0.0	9	29.0	13	41.9
Florence	150	36	24.0	56	37.3	35	23.3
Georgetown	31	2	6.5	11	35.5	7	22.6
Greenville	467	23	4.9	128	27.4	174	37.3
Greenwood	137	50	36.5	28	20.4	40	29.2
Horry	190	9	4.7	81	42.6	79	41.6
Jasper	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Kershaw	60	9	15.0	1	1.7	25	41.7
Lancaster	68	1	1.5	26	38.2	30	44.1
Laurens	188	3	1.6	2	1.1	118	62.8
Lee	15	1	6.7	3	20.0	6	40.0
Lexington	126	35	27.8	36	28.6	27	21.4
Marion	7	1	14.3	4	57.1	1	14.3
Marlboro	2	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Newberry	9	1	11.1	8	88.9	0	0.0
Oconee	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
Orangeburg	25	7	28.0	14	56.0	0	0.0
Pickens	22	0	0.0	8	36.4	12	52.5
Richland	134	20	14.9	17	12.7	40	29.9
Saluda	2	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	50.0
Spartanburg	158	19	12.0	61	38.6	47	29.7
Sumter	45	10	22.2	11	24.4	9	20.0
Union	9	0	0.0	4	44.4	3	33.3
Williamsburg	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
York	150	11	7.3	17	11.3	80	53.3
Total	2848	322	11.3	790	27.7	1036	36.4

Policy Barriers by County (cont.)

County	Total Policy Barriers	No Search for Absent Parent	%	No Psychological Evaluation (>30 Days)	%	No 3 Week Notice to Parties	%
Aiken	221	13	5.9	4	1.8	27	12.2
Anderson	243	8	3.3	0	0.0	78	32.1
Bamberg	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	80.0
Barnwell	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Beaufort	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Berkeley	121	1	0.8	0	0.0	7	5.8
Calhoun	11	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Charleston	39	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	10.3
Cherokee	1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chester	41	3	7.3	0	0.0	7	17.1
Chesterfield	19	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	31.6
Clarendon	3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colleton	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Darlington	40	0	0.0	1	2.5	14	35.0
Dillon	18	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	22.2
Dorchester	51	4	7.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Edgefield	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Fairfield	31	1	3.2	0	0.0	8	25.8
Florence	150	8	5.3	3	2.0	12	8.0
Georgetown	31	1	3.2	0	0.0	10	32.3
Greenville	467	9	1.9	2	0.4	131	28.0
Greenwood	137	2	1.5	0	0.0	17	12.4
Horry	190	11	5.8	1	0.5	9	4.7
Jasper	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Kershaw	60	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	41.7
Lancaster	68	2	2.9	0	0.0	9	13.2
Laurens	188	1	0.5	0	0.0	64	34.0
Lee	15	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	33.3
Lexington	128	10	7.9	0	0.0	18	14.3
Marion	7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3
Marlboro	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
Newberry	9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oconee	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0
Orangeburg	25	4	16.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pickens	22	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	9.1
Richland	134	7	5.2	0	0.0	50	37.3
Saluda	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spartanburg	158	5	3.2	3	1.9	23	14.6
Sumter	45	2	4.4	0	0.0	13	38.9
Union	9	0	0.0	2	22.2	0	0.0
Williamsburg	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
York	150	1	0.7	0	0.0	41	27.3
Total	2848	93	3.3	16	0.6	591	20.8

Case Plan Barriers by County

County	Total Case Plan Barriers	Incomplete Case Plan	%	Lack of Progress Towards Permanency Plan	%
Aiken	245	137	55.9	1	0.4
Anderson	361	190	52.6	14	3.9
Bamberg	6	3	50.0	0	0.0
Barnwell	18	8	44.4	0	0.0
Beaufort	32	0	0.0	9	28.1
Berkeley	142	41	28.9	20	14.1
Calhoun	5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Charleston	347	122	35.2	2	0.6
Cherokee	19	0	0.0	6	31.6
Chester	74	39	52.7	6	8.1
Chesterfield	20	4	20.0	2	10.0
Clarendon	25	5	20.0	1	4.0
Colleton	26	21	80.8	0	0.0
Darlington	54	15	27.8	10	18.5
Dillon	28	11	39.3	0	0.0
Dorchester	72	39	54.2	1	1.4
Edgefield	1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fairfield	29	9	31.0	2	6.9
Florence	194	95	49.0	0	0.0
Georgetown	38	12	31.6	0	0.0
Greenville	471	221	46.9	9	1.9
Greenwood	93	47	50.5	0	0.0
Horry	383	193	50.4	5	1.3
Jasper	7	0	0.0	2	28.6
Kershaw	104	7	6.7	15	14.4
Lancaster	186	87	46.8	22	11.8
Laurens	127	29	22.8	0	0.0
Lee	23	11	47.8	1	4.3
Lexington	161	40	24.8	0	5.6
Marion	49	21	42.9	0	0.0
Marlboro	9	3	33.3	0	0.0
Newberry	25	13	52.0	0	0.0
Oconee	22	0	0.0	0	4.5
Orangeburg	28	11	39.3	5	17.9
Pickens	71	19	26.8	0	0.0
Richland	464	156	33.6	45	9.7
Saluda	5	1	20.0	2	40.0
Spartanburg	330	161	48.8	9	2.7
Sumter	57	26	45.6	6	10.5
Union	31	16	51.6	0	0.0
Williamsburg	7	3	42.9	0	0.0
York	258	117	45.3	12	4.7
Total	4647	1933	41.6	217	4.7

Case Plan Barriers by County (cont.)

County	Total Case Plan Barriers	No Concurrent Plan	%	No Current Case Plan	%
Aiken	245	0	0.0	107	43.7
Anderson	361	32	8.9	125	34.6
Bamberg	6	0	0.0	3	50.0
Barnwell	18	0	0.0	10	55.6
Beaufort	32	4	12.5	19	59.4
Berkeley	142	9	6.3	72	50.7
Calhoun	5	0	0.0	5	100.0
Charleston	347	5	1.4	218	62.8
Cherokee	19	3	15.8	10	52.6
Chester	74	1	1.4	28	37.8
Chesterfield	20	1	5.0	13	65.0
Clarendon	25	0	0.0	19	76.0
Colleton	26	0	0.0	5	19.2
Darlington	54	9	16.7	20	37.0
Dillon	28	0	0.0	17	60.7
Dorchester	72	0	0.0	32	44.4
Edgefield	1	0	0.0	1	100.0
Fairfield	29	0	0.0	18	62.1
Florence	194	1	0.5	98	50.5
Georgetown	38	0	0.0	26	68.4
Greenville	471	19	4.0	222	47.1
Greenwood	93	0	0.0	46	49.5
Horry	383	1	0.3	184	48.0
Jasper	7	0	0.0	5	71.4
Kershaw	104	3	2.9	79	76.0
Lancaster	186	0	0.0	77	41.4
Laurens	127	1	0.8	97	76.4
Lee	23	1	4.3	10	43.5
Lexington	161	0	0.0	112	69.6
Marion	49	0	0.0	28	57.1
Marlboro	9	0	0.0	6	66.7
Newberry	25	0	0.0	12	48.0
Oconee	22	0	0.0	21	95.5
Orangeburg	28	0	0.0	12	42.9
Pickens	71	2	2.8	50	70.4
Richland	464	9	1.9	254	54.7
Saluda	5	0	0.0	2	40.0
Spartanburg	330	0	0.0	160	48.5
Sumter	57	6	10.5	19	33.3
Union	31	0	0.0	15	48.4
Williamsburg	7	0	0.0	4	57.1
York	258	0	0.0	129	50.0
Total	4647	107	2.3	2390	51.4

Legal Barriers by County

County	Total Legal Barriers	No Court Order and/or Complaint at Review	%	No Timely Foster Care Review	%	Noncompliance with Court Order	%
Aiken	216	193	89.4	11	5.1	0	0.0
Anderson	233	204	87.6	21	9.0	4	1.7
Bamberg	5	5	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Barnwell	15	15	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Beaufort	21	21	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Berkeley	148	134	90.5	3	2.0	2	1.4
Calhoun	7	7	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Charleston	306	299	97.7	4	1.3	1	0.3
Cherokee	20	20	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chester	44	44	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chesterfield	21	20	95.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clarendon	33	33	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colleton	32	30	93.8	2	0.0	2	6.3
Darlington	63	51	81.0	4	3.2	2	3.2
Dillon	28	22	78.6	2	14.3	0	0.0
Dorchester	84	76	90.5	0	2.4	2	2.4
Edgefield	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Fairfield	23	23	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florence	81	71	87.7	8	9.9	0	0.0
Georgetown	8	6	75.0	2	25.0	0	0.0
Greenville	367	301	82.0	48	13.1	0	0.0
Greenwood	81	55	67.9	23	28.4	0	0.0
Horry	219	194	88.6	16	7.3	1	0.5
Jasper	2	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kershaw	24	15	62.5	4	16.7	0	0.0
Lancaster	127	124	97.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Laurens	138	130	94.2	8	5.8	0	0.0
Lee	18	16	88.9	2	11.1	0	0.0
Lexington	167	142	85.0	23	13.8	0	0.0
Marion	29	26	89.7	0	0.0	1	3.4
Marlboro	8	8	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Newberry	22	16	72.7	6	27.3	0	0.0
Oconee	17	3	17.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Orangeburg	45	44	97.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pickens	12	12	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Richland	198	189	95.5	4	2.0	0	0.0
Saluda	6	6	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spartanburg	203	181	89.2	12	5.9	0	1.0
Sumter	50	37	74.0	13	26.0	0	0.0
Union	9	9	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Williamsburg	5	4	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
York	174	167	95.6	6	3.4	0	0.0
Total	3309	2955	89.3	222	6.7	17	0.5

Legal Barriers by County (cont.)

County	Total Legal Barriers	GAL Not Appointed	%	Did Not Seek to Fore-go Reasonable Efforts	%	TPR Complaint Not Timely	%
Aiken	216	1	0.5	3	1.4	0	0.0
Anderson	233	0	0.0	4	1.7	0	0.0
Bamberg	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Barnwell	15	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Beaufort	21	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Berkeley	148	0	0.0	4	2.7	5	3.4
Calhoun	7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Charleston	306	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cherokee	20	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chester	44	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chesterfield	21	0	0.0	1	4.8	0	0.0
Clarendon	33	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colleton	32	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Darlington	63	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	12.7
Dillon	28	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.1
Dorchester	84	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0
Edgefield	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	0.0
Fairfield	23	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florence	81	0	0.0	1	1.2	0	0.0
Georgetown	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greenville	367	1	0.3	9	2.5	4	1.1
Greenwood	81	0	0.0	3	3.7	0	0.0
Horry	219	0	0.0	2	0.9	0	0.0
Jasper	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kershaw	24	1	4.2	0	0.0	4	16.7
Lancaster	127	0	0.0	3	2.4	0	0.0
Laurens	138	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lee	18	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lexington	167	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Marion	29	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	6.9
Marlboro	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Newberry	22	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oconee	17	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	5.9
Orangeburg	45	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pickens	12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Richland	198	1	0.5	0	0.0	3	1.5
Saluda	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spartanburg	203	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	2.5
Sumter	50	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Union	9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Williamsburg	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
York	174	0	0.0	1	0.6	0	0.0
Total	3309	4	0.1	46	1.4	34	1.0

Legal Barriers by County (cont.)

County	Total Legal Barriers	Inappropriate Response for Missing Child	%	Noncompliance with Normalcy	%	Inappropriate Plan of APPLA	%
Aiken	216	0	0.0	8	3.7	0	0.0
Anderson	233	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Bamberg	5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Barnwell	15	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Beaufort	21	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Berkeley	148	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Calhoun	7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Charleston	306	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
Cherokee	20	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chester	44	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Chesterfield	21	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Clarendon	33	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Colleton	32	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Darlington	63	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dillon	28	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Dorchester	84	0	0.0	3	3.6	0	0.0
Edgefield	0	0	NA	0	NA	0	NA
Fairfield	23	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florence	81	0	0.0	3	1.2	0	0.0
Georgetown	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Greenville	367	0	0.0	5	0.8	0	0.0
Greenwood	81	1	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Horry	219	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Jasper	2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Kershaw	24	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lancaster	127	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Laurens	138	0	0.0	2	1.2	0	0.0
Lee	18	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Lexington	167	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Marion	29	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Marlboro	8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Newberry	22	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Oconee	17	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Orangeburg	45	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Pickens	12	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Richland	198	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Saluda	6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Spartanburg	203	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.5
Sumter	50	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Union	9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Williamsburg	5	0	0.0	1	20.0	0	0.0
York	174	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	3309	2	0.1	23	0.7	6	0.2

